

reads it over with the hope that at last a practical manual has been produced, one which could be put into the hands of the budding roentgenologist, or given to the technician as a guide to the technical side of X-ray work. This was my feeling when asked to read and review "Principles and Practice of X-Ray Technic for Diagnosis," by Dr. J. A. Metzger, but I am afraid we are doomed to another disappointment, as I find that this book lacks one of the great requirements of such a handbook—accuracy. It would seem most likely that part of the trouble is due to a superficial reading of the proofs, though such inaccuracies as the following are hardly excusable.

For example, we are told to take mastoids with the patient prone "place the patient face downward on the table" and we are given "Figure 11, Position for Mastoid," in which the patient is seen lying on her side. I am sure there is a typographical error on page 33 and that "pyelogram" is not the word intended to be used in line 7. Again, we are told quite a bit about the sweet eye localizer, and given a cut and a chart of another localizer, I believe a Kelley-Koett apparatus.

There are many other little inaccuracies seen in the text. We cannot agree with the writer in what he says about tank developing, and I think it would be quite inconvenient to remove all of the screens from the cassettes when not in use, as the book suggests. It would be quite difficult to produce a book on technic that would suit all roentgenologists, as each has his own way of doing things, but a book on technic to be generally useful in the hands of a technician to fill the needed gap must be really accurate.

M. D.

**Endocrine Glands and the Sympathetic System.** By P. Lereboullet, P. Harvier, H. Carrion, and A. G. Guillaume. Translated by F. Raoul Mason, M.D., with the collaboration of Daniel R. Ayres, A.B., M.D. 378 pages. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1922.

This volume is an attempt to put in one book some of the current opinions of French clinicians concerning the relationship between the ductless glands and the sympathetic nervous system. While it advances nothing distinctly new, the book is replete with observations and suggestions that will merit further investigation.

Harvier, in his chapter on the thyroid, pays no attention to the work of the Americans—Marine and Kimball, nor is the work of Kendall sufficiently stressed. The syndromes are described, and nothing particularly new is added.

There is an interesting chapter on the hypophysis, the writer, however, being a little too certain concerning this much-mooted subject. Our ideas concerning the action of this gland may have to be entirely revised, due to the recent brilliant work of Carmus and Roussy in France, and Bailey and Bremer in this country.

Perhaps the most stimulating chapter in the book is that by Guillaume on the sympathetic system. After calling attention to the work of Bichat and Langley, and the English school, he correlates certain clinical syndrome, such as gastric crisis, Raynaud's disease, angio-neurotic edema and intermittent periodic hydrarthrosis with the function of the sympathetic system.

In the main, the book may be recommended to those who are especially interested in this branch of medicine, but for the beginner or the none-too-well read physician on endocrinology, the volume may make for confusion worse confounded.

R. A. Y.

**Elements of Scientific Psychology.** By Knight Dunlap. 368 pages. Illustrated. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Company. 1922. Price, \$3.50.

Time was when psychology was a parlor pastime,

but it has edged, little by little, into the workshop, and this is distinctly a workshop psychology. The title "Scientific Psychology," at first thought, evokes similar titles, such as "Scientific Physiology" and "Scientific Biology," and the only justification for such tautology is the existence of so much present-day balderdash, masquerading as psychology, and the felt need of some distinction between the older speculative science and the modern experimental one.

The author, in the introduction, says that academic psychology is very little indebted to the clinic or pathology for any advances. Set against this Mercier's statement that academic psychology is valueless to a psychiatrist, and you see a situation that is much in need of remedy. There should be full co-operation of the two. Certainly medicine needs psychology, and a book of this sort should be in the library of every physician, and very frequently in his hands. At the same time the academic psychologist ought to be able to get a great deal from the clinic.

Another statement from Dunlap's introduction challenges attention:

"Psychology is being applied in the fields of education, industry and the arts, and will undoubtedly be applied to medicine before long."

In other words, the school teacher, the candy manufacturer and the sign painter are using psychology, while the physician is not—though he will eventually. A more sympathetic association with the clinic might have shown that even the medical man is applying it.

E. W. T.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

**The Successful Physician.** By Verlin C. Thomas, M.D., visiting physician to Franklin Hospital, San Francisco. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1923.

**Exercise in Education and Medicine.** By R. Tait McKenzie, M.D., LL.D., McGill University, Professor of Physical Education and Physical Therapy and Director of the Department of Physical Education, University of Pennsylvania. Third Edition, thoroughly revised. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Co., 1923.

**Practical Infant Feeding.** By Lewis Webb Hill, M.D. 483 pages. Illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Co., 1922.

**Vital Statistics, an Introduction to the Science of Demography.** By George Chandler Whipple, Professor of Sanitary Engineering in Harvard University, Member of Public Health Council, Massachusetts State Department of Public Health. Second Edition. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., London: Chapman & Hall, Limited, 1923.

**Nutrition of Mother and Child.** By C. Ulysses Moore, M.D., M.Sc. (Ped.), Instructor in Diseases of Children, University of Oregon Medical School, including menus and recipes by Myrtle Josephine Ferguson, B.S., B.S. in H. Ec., Professor of Nutrition, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. 33 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company.